





## INTIMATIONS

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TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION  
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[31-3]

THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. THE GOVERNOR, Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.

"THE QUANTS"

(DIRECT FROM WYNDHAM'S THEATRE, LONDON).

SECOND PROGRAMME!

SECOND PROGRAMME!!

SECOND PROGRAMME!!!

AN ENTIRE CHANGE.

TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY), MARCH 5TH.

WRITTEN AND PRODUCED BY R. B. SALISBURY.

MUSIC BY DICK HEWLETT AND GEORGE BUCHANAN.

PRICES ... \$3, \$2 AND \$1.

Doors Open 8.45. Commence 9.15 Sharp.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

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OREGON PINE.

BORNEO HARDWOOD

IN SAWN PLANKS, LOGS AND FLOORINGS.

THE CHINA IMPORT AND  
EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914

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WM. POWELL,  
LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

CABINET MAKERS

HIGH-CLASS

FURNITURE

MADE FROM THE BEST MATERIALS.

UNDER CAREFUL SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS.

SUGGESTIONS.

ESTIMATES.

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EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME.

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## FICTION FLOODED BY FACT.

SIR E. GREY DEMOLISHES THE  
GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

## AN INTERESTING CONTEST.

The Associated Press has published an account of an interview which its correspondent at the German Headquarters has had with Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor.

The Imperial Chancellor volunteered an explanation of the meaning of his infamous phrase, "A scrap of paper," which, in substance, was that he had spoken of the treaty, not as a scrap of paper for Germany, but as an instrument which had become so through Belgium's forfeiture of its neutrality, and that England had either reasons for entering the war contrary to which the neutrality treaty, to which she appealed, had only the value of a scrap of paper.

My conversation with Sir E. Goschen (he said) occurred on August 4th. I had just declared in the Reichstag that only dire necessity, only the struggle for existence, compelled Germany to march through Belgium, but that Germany was ready to make compensation for the wrong committed. When I spoke I already had certain indications, but not absolute proof, on which to base a public accusation, that England had long before abandoned its neutrality in its relations with England. Nevertheless, I took Germany's responsibilities towards neutral States so seriously that I spoke frankly of the wrong committed by Germany.

## A SCRAP OF PAPER—TO ENGLAND.

England, the Imperial Chancellor insisted, drew the sword only because she believed her own interests demanded it, and "just for Belgian neutrality she would never have entered the war."

That is what I meant when I told Sir E. Goschen, in that last interview, when we sat down to talk the matter over privately, man to man, that among the reasons which had impelled England into war the Belgian neutrality treaty had for her only that value of a scrap of paper. I may have been a bit excited and aroused. Who would not have been at seeing the hopes and work of the whole period of my Chancellorship going for naught?

I recalled to the Ambassador my efforts for years to bring about an understanding between England and Germany, an understanding which, I reminded him, would have made a general European war impossible and have absolutely guaranteed the peace of Europe. Such understanding would have formed the basis on which we could have approached the United States as a third partner. But England had not taken this plan, and through its entry into the war had destroyed for ever the hope of its fulfilment. In comparison with such momentous consequences was the treaty not a scrap of paper? England ought really to cease harping on this theme of Belgian neutrality.

## RIGHT OR WRONG, MY INTERESTS.

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg asserted that the papers "we found in the archives of the Belgian Foreign Office" showed that England in 1911 was determined to throw troops into Belgium without the assent or the Belgian Government if war had then broken out—in other words, to do exactly the same thing for which, with all the pathos of virtuous indignation, she now reproaches Germany.

In some later dispatch Sir Edward Grey, I believe, informed Belgium that he did not believe England would take such a step, because he did not think English public opinion would justify such action. And still people in the United States wonder that a characterised as a scrap of paper a treaty whose observance, according to responsible British statesmen, should be dependent upon the pleasure of British public opinion, a treaty which England herself had long since undermined by military agreements with Belgium.

Remember, too, that Sir E. Grey expressly refused to assure us of England's neutrality even if Germany respected Belgian neutrality. I can understand, therefore, English displeasure at the characterisation of the treaty of 1839 as "a scrap of paper," for this scrap of paper was for England extremely valuable as furnishing an excuse before the world for embarking in the war.

I hope, therefore, that in the United States you will think clearly enough and realize that England in this matter, too, acted solely on principle—"Right or wrong, my interests."

## SIR EDWARD GREY'S REPLY.

In reply to the foregoing ingenious distortion of facts Sir Edward Grey has authorized the publication of the following observations:

It is not surprising that the German Chancellor should show anxiety to explain away his now historic phrase about a Treaty being a mere "scrap of paper." The phrase has made a deep impression, because the progress of the world largely depends upon the sanctity of agreements between individuals and between nations, and the policy disclosed in Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's phrase tends to debauch the legal and moral currency of civilization.

What the German Chancellor said was that Great Britain, in requiring Germany to respect the neutrality of Belgium, "was going to make war just for a word, just for a scrap of paper"; that is, that Great Britain was making a mountain out of a molehill. He now asks the American public to believe that he meant the exact opposite of what he said: that it was Great Britain who really regarded the neutrality of Belgium as a mere trifle, and Germany who "took her responsibilities towards neutral States" seriously. The arguments by which Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg seeks to establish the two sides of this issue are in flat contradiction of plain facts.

## THE DEFENCE OF BELGIAN NEUTRALITY.

First, the German Chancellor alleges that "England in 1911 was determined to throw troops into Belgium without the assent of the Belgian Government." This allegation is absolutely false. It is based upon certain documents found in Brussels which record conversations

between British and Belgian officers in 1906 and again in 1911. The fact that there is no note of these conversations at the British War Office or Foreign Office shows that they were of a purely informal character, and no military agreement of any sort was at either time made between the two Governments.

Before any conversations took place between British and Belgian officers it was expressly laid down on the British side that the discussion of military possibilities was to be addressed to the assistance in which in case of need British assistance could be most effectively afforded to Belgium for the defence of her neutrality; and on the Belgian side, a marginal note upon the record explained that "the entry of the English into Belgium would only take place after the violation of our neutrality by Germany."

As regards the conversation of 1911, the Belgian officer said to the British:—"You could only land in our country with our consent," and in 1913 Sir Edward Grey gave the Belgian Government a categorical assurance that no British Government would violate the neutrality of Belgium; and that "so long as it was not violated by any other Power we should certainly not send troops ourselves into their territory."

The Chancellor's method of misquoting documents may be illustrated in this connection. He represents Sir Edward Grey as saying "he did not believe England would take such a step, because he did not think English public opinion would justify such action." What Sir Edward Grey actually wrote was:—"I said that I was sure that this Government would be the first to violate the neutrality of Belgium, and I did not believe that any British Government would be the first to do so, nor would public opinion here ever approve of it."

## GERMAN DESIGNS ON BELGIUM.

If the German Chancellor wishes to know why there were conversations on military subjects between British and Belgian officers, he may find one reason in a fact well-known to him—namely, that Germany was establishing an elaborate network of strategic railways, leading from the Rhine to the Belgian frontier, through a barren, thinly-populated tract—railways deliberately constructed to permit of a sudden attack upon Belgium, such as was carried out in August last. This fact alone was enough to justify any communications between Belgium and other Powers on the footing that there would be no violation of Belgian neutrality unless it were previously violated by another Power. On no other footing did Belgium ever have any such communications.

In spite of these facts the German Chancellor speaks of Belgium having thereby "abandoned" and "forfeited" her neutrality, and he implies that he would not have spoken of the German invasion as a "wrong" had he then known of the conversations of 1906 and 1911. It would seem to follow that, according to Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's code, a wrong becomes a right, the party which is to be the subject of the wrong foresees the possibility and makes preparations to resist it. Those who are content with older and more generally accepted standards are likely to agree rather with what Cardinal Mercier said in his Pastoral Letter: "Belgium was bound in honour to defend her own independence. She kept her oath. The other Powers were bound to respect and protect her neutrality. Germany violated her oath; England kept hers. These are the facts."

## THE REAL REASON FOR INVASION.

In support of the second part of the German Chancellor's thesis, namely, that Germany "took her responsibilities towards neutral States seriously," he states, nothing except that "he spoke frankly of the wrong committed by Germany in invading Belgium. That a man's conscience was right, while doing the wrong, is not usually accepted as proof of his serious conscientiousness."

The real nature of Germany's view of her "responsibilities towards neutral States" may, however, be learnt on authority which cannot be disputed, by reference to the English White Paper. If those responsibilities were, in truth, taken seriously, why, when Germany was asked to respect the neutrality of Belgium, if it were respected by France, did Germany refuse to France, when asked the corresponding question at the same time, agreed, this would have guaranteed Germany from all danger of attack through Belgium.

The reason of Germany's refusal was given by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's colleague. It may be paraphrased in the well-known gloss upon Shakespeare:—"Thrice it is armed that hath his quarrel just, but four times he that gets his blow in fust." They had to advance into France," said Herr von Jagow, "by the quickest and easiest way, so as to be able to get well ahead with their operations, and endeavour to strike some decisive blow as early as possible."

Germany's real attitude towards Belgium was thus frankly given by the German Foreign Secretary to the British Ambassador, and the German Chancellor, in his speech to the Reichstag, claimed the right to commit a wrong in virtue of the military necessity of "hacking a way through." The Treaty which forbade the wrong was by comparison a mere scrap of paper. The truth was spoken in these first statements by the two German Ministers.

All the apologies and arguments which have since been forthcoming are afterthoughts to excuse and explain away a flagrant wrong. Moreover, all attacks upon Great Britain in regard to this matter, and all talk about "responsibilities towards neutral States" come badly from the man who on July 29th asked Great Britain to enter into a bargain to condone the violation of the neutrality of Belgium.

PRICE OF AN ANGLO-GERMAN ENTENTE. The German Chancellor spoke to the American correspondent of his "efforts for years to bring about an understanding between England and Germany" an understanding, he added, which would have "absolutely guaranteed the peace of Europe." He omitted to mention, what Mr. Asquith made public in his speech at Cardiff, that Germany required, as the price of an understanding, an unconditional pledge of England's neutrality. The British Government were ready to bind themselves not to be parties to any aggression against Germany; they were not prepared to pledge their neutrality

in case of aggression by Germany. An Anglo-German understanding on the latter terms would not have meant an absolute guarantee for the peace of Europe; but it would have meant an absolutely free hand for Germany, so far as England was concerned, for Germany to break the peace of Europe.

The Chancellor says that in his conversation with the British Ambassador in August last he "may have been a bit excited at seeing the hopes and work of the whole period of his Chancellorship going for naught." Considering that at the date of the conversation (August 4th) Germany had already made war on France, the natural conclusion is that the shipwreck of the Chancellor's hopes consisted, not in the fact of a European war, but in the fact that England had not agreed to stand out of it.

## A TEST OF GERMANY'S SINCERITY.

The sincerity of the German Chancellor's professions to the American correspondent may be brought to a very simple test, the application of which is the more apposite because it serves to recall one of the leading facts which produced the present war. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg refused the proposal, which England put forward and in which France, Italy, and Russia concurred, for a Conference at which the dispute would have been settled on fair and honourable terms without war. If he really wished to work with England for peace, why did he not accept that proposal? He must have known, after the Balkan Conference in London, that England could be trusted to play fair. Herr von Jagow had given testimony in the Reichstag to England's good faith in those negotiations.

The proposal for a second Conference between the Powers was made by Sir Edward Grey with the same straightforward desire for peace as in 1912 and 1913. The German Chancellor rejected this means of averting war. He who does not will the means must not complain if the conclusion is drawn—that he did not will the end.

The second part of the interview with the American correspondent consists of a discourse upon the ethics of war. The things which Germany has done in Belgium and France have been placed on record before the world by those who have suffered from them and who know them at first hand. After this, it does not lie with the German Chancellor to read to other belligerents a lecture upon the conduct of war.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

1.—The undermentioned having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—  
No. 1760 Sapper L. S. Straube and No. 1761 Sapper H. Coelho, to Engineer Company.

2.—No. 1762 Pte. H. Stalker, from H.K.V.R. to Engineer Company, dated 4th March, 1915.

3.—Parades for Friday, 5th instant.  
5.15 p.m. One Machine Gun Section of Scouts Company: M. G. Drill at Headquarters. Remainder: N.H.

4.—Orderly Officer: 2nd Lieut. Cunningham.  
Orderly Sergeant: Sergt. Schnepel.  
To furnish Guard to-night: Centre Section, M.G. Co.  
G. E. STEWART, Capt.  
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

5.—The Main Guard of 2 Officers and 100 Rank and File will be reinstated from Saturday, the 6th instant, and will be accommodated at the German Club. In addition to the above 1 Officer and 20 Rank and File will be detailed for duty at Mount Austin Barracks. Duties commence 7 a.m., 6th instant. On duty from 7 a.m. on 6th to 7 a.m. on 15th inst. No. 1 Section Artillery Battery: Left Section M.G. Co. Scouts Company.

Guards will be provided by Group on duty as under:—  
At Volunteer Headquarters: 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., 1 N.C.O. and 3 men; 7 p.m. to 10.15 p.m., 1 N.C.O. and 6 men; 10.15 p.m. to 7 a.m., 1 N.C.O. and 12 men.

(From 7 a.m. to 7 a.m., 1 post at Headquarters. From 10 p.m. to 7 a.m., 1 post at German Club.)  
At Mount Austin Barracks: 7 a.m. to 7 a.m., 1 N.C.O. and 3 men. Remainder of Group assemble at Pests at 10 p.m. Roll call 10.15 p.m.

Officers on duty: At Volunteer Headquarters, Capt. Wolfe, Lieut. Weall, at Mount Austin, Lieut. Rees; Orderly Officer, Lieut. Weall; Orderly Sergeant, Corp. Lowick. To furnish Guard Saturday, 6th March, Tuesday, 9th March, Friday, 12th March—No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section M.G. Co. Sunday, 7th March, Monday, 8th March, Wednesday, 10th March, Thursday, 11th March—Scouts Company.  
G. E. STEWART, Capt.  
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

## BEDOUINS NO MORE.

NEW SULTAN'S STRAIGHT TALK TO CHIEFS.

The following is the complete text of the Sultan of Egypt's much discussed address to the Bedouin representation:—"You Bedouins, chiefs of the tribes of Fayum, I wish to speak to you particularly. You have lived in Egypt now for more than a century, since the days of the venerated Mohammed Ali. I want you to understand that now you are no longer in the Sahara. You are civilized and beginning to be one of the forces of Egypt. You have properties securing you an income, so you must accept the duties of this condition in exchange for the privileges you enjoy."

"The time is passed when men said 'Bedouin' or 'fellah,' thus making a distinction. You must not say any more 'We are Bedouins.' I wish you to consider yourselves true Egyptians, since you enjoy the rights and privileges of Egypt. Whosoever among you refuses to consider himself an Egyptian and to obey the laws of the country has only got to go. That is what my Government wishes and what I have to say to you quite frankly in plain Arabic. Do you understand?"

## INTIMATIONS

## JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL  
WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPIRITS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO.,  
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By appointment to the Imperial Household of Japan, Officially Recommended by the Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,  
MACGREGOR & C.

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G. R.  
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Headquarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Headquarters Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1915.

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G. R.  
NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested to apply between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1915.

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THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRIAN AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

M. J. M. BECK will be in Charge of the above Company's Business at this port from To-day and until further Notice.  
W. B. ELWES, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

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## NOTICE.

THE Partnership between Messrs. J. R. BRAGA and M. FUJII having been This Day Dissolved, the Firm known as BRAGA & FUJII CEASES to exist. The Business heretofore will be carried on by the Undersigned, but they will not accept any liability for any debt contracted by the above named firm or persons.

BATALHA &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

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## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the WING SHING Firm of No. 6, Pottinger Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Tailors, is about to be wound up, and that the Debtors of the said Firm are requested to pay all moneys due or owing to them on or before the 10th day of March, 1915, after which date all unpaid accounts will be placed in the hands of their Solicitors for collection.

Dated the 1st day of March, 1915.

WING SHING.

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ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.  
GOVERNOR'S CUP.

ON Account of the FIELD DAY on SUNDAY, the 7th inst., the Unplayed Rounds are each extended one week.

BY ORDER.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.  
(BRITISH SECTION).

## TIFFIN TRAIN.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from SATURDAY, March 6th, and on each succeeding SATURDAY until further Notice, Tiffin will be served on the Train leaving KOWLOON at 1.35 p.m. to First Class Passengers only. The charge for Tiffin will be \$1.25.

To assist the management and for their own personal comfort, Passengers are requested to book their seats in advance, by Telephone or letter, which may be done up to FRIDAY night. The Train will be made up and waiting at Kowloon at 1.35 p.m., so that Passengers crossing from Hongkong by the 12.55 p.m., 1.05 p.m., and 1.15 p.m. Trains will be able to start their Tiffin before the departure of the Train.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,

Telephone No. K. 43.

Kowloon, 1st March, 1915.

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## HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

## SUCCESSFUL ANNUAL SHOW.

Ideal conditions favoured the annual exhibition of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, which was held in the Botanic Gardens yesterday. The show had the advantage, not lightly to be estimated, of unrivalled surroundings, which added greatly to the pleasure of the visitors.

There was an improvement in the number of exhibitors this year, 47 sending in entries, as compared with 41 the previous year. Taken altogether, however, the standard did not reach the excellence of the 1914 show, due to several causes; the extraordinarily wet autumn, coupled with the absence of sun and the humidity of the atmosphere, militating against the proper growth of the exhibits. The cut flower class was not quite so satisfactory as usual, but sweet peas were quite a feature. Both Mr. Nicol and Mr. Gibbs exhibited distinctly creditable collections. The former's exhibit was the better of the two, but owing to a failure to comply strictly with the regulations he was awarded only second prize in the class, Mr. Gibbs winning the premier prize.

The table decorations are becoming increasingly popular. Accommodation had been provided for twelve tables, and these were all booked, but at the last moment three competitors, through unforeseen and regrettable circumstances, were unable to send in their exhibits. It was rather unfortunate, because the Hon. Secretary had several applications for tables, which had perforce to be refused owing to the limited accommodation. The Misses May won the first prize in this class for a tastefully set out collection of Catherine Mermet roses. The second prize-winning entry, that of Mrs. Bird, was a decidedly original decoration.

The vegetables generally were very good, and quite up to the customary standard, both the Peak and lower level exhibits being very satisfactory. Mrs. A. J. Mackie was markedly successful in this class, gaining six first prizes out of seven entries. The annuals were somewhat poor in quality, but the number of exhibits was satisfactory.

It is to be regretted that a considerable number of would-be competitors delayed notifying their desire to compete until after the specified date had expired, and consequently, they were unable to exhibit.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. L. Gibbs), worked energetically to ensure the success of the function, and he was assisted by a strong Committee, with Mr. W. L. Pattenden as Hon. Treasurer. Mr. F. Howell also rendered valuable assistance. The Judges were: Mrs. Looker and Mrs. Lee, cut flowers; Messrs. Looker and Gibbs, vegetables; Mr. W. J. Tatcher, F.L.S. (Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department) and Mrs. Montague Ede, pot plants.

There was a large number of visitors to the show during the afternoon, including H.E. the Governor, Lady May, and the Misses May, the Chief Justice and Lady Lees Davies, the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. C. Severn), the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Landale, Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Bishop of Victoria, Archdeacon J. Barnett, Colonel Darling, R.E., Commander and Mrs. Basil Taylor, Surgeon-General, Mrs. and Miss Hoskyn, M. Gaston Liebert (French Consul-General), Mr. G. A. Anderson (U.S. Consul-General), Mr. and Mrs. Montague Ede, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. H. M. H. Nemaze, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, and Mr. Chan Kai Ming.

## LIST OF PRIZE-WINNERS.

## PLANTS IN POTS.

## OPEN TO ALL EXCEPT PEAK GARDENS.

- 3 pots of Marguerite (Chrysanthemum frutescens).—1, Ho Kom Tong; 2, Sir Paul Chater.
- 3 pots of Nasturtium (Tall varieties).—1, Mr. Nicol; 2, Mrs. Ho Tung.
- 3 pots of Fan Palms (Livistonia chinensis).—No award.
- 3 pots of Palms, other than Fan Palms.—1, Miss Wallace.
- 3 pots of Salvia.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mr. A. Nicol.
- 6 pots of Annuals or plants raised from seed the same season.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mrs. Ho Tung.
- 3 pots of Flowering plants, other than annuals.—1, Mrs. Chaz; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- 3 pots of Arums.—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Bishop Landale; 3, Mrs. Chaz.
- 3 pots of Carnations and/or Picotees.—1, Hon. Mr. D. Landale; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- 3 pots of Chrysanthemums.—No exhibit.
- 3 pots of Dianthus, other varieties excluding Carnation and Picotee.—1, Mrs. A. Rodger; 2, Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
- 3 pots of Cactus Dahlias.—1, Mrs. A. Rodger; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- 3 pots of Dahlias, other than Cactus.—1, Mr. A. Nicol; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

- 3 pots of Ferns, excluding Maiden Hair Ferns.—1, Mrs. Ho Tung.
- 3 pots of Maiden Hair Ferns.—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- 3 pots of Freesia.—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin.
- 3 pots of Geraniums.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mrs. Ho Tung.
- 3 pots of Mignonette.—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- 3 pots of Narcissus Tazetta.—No award.
- 3 pots of Nasturtium (dwarf varieties).—1, Mr. A. Nicol; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- 3 pots of Orchids.—1, Mrs. Ho Tung.
- 3 pots of Peony.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- 3 pots of Pansies.—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mrs. Ho Kom Tong.
- 3 pots of Phlox Drummondii.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mrs. Ho Tung.
- 3 pots of Primula.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Ho Tung.
- 3 pots of Roses.—1, Mrs. A. Rodger.
- 3 pots of Violets.—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mr. A. Nicol.
- 3 pots of Violets.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mrs. Stabb.

## PLANTS IN POTS.

## PEAK GARDENS ONLY.

- 3 pots of Fan Palms (Livistonia chinensis).—1, Mr. A. Ede.
- 3 pots of Palms, other than Fan Palms.—1, Mr. M. Ede; 2, Mrs. Ho Tung.
- 3 pots of Marguerite.—1, Mrs. H. E. Pollock; 2, Mrs. Lee.
- 3 pots of Nasturtium.—1, Mrs. Pearce.
- 6 pots of Annuals or plants raised from seed the same season.—1, Mrs. Lee; 2, Mrs. Ho Tung.
- 3 pots of Flowering plants, other than annuals.—1, Mr. M. Ede; 2, Commander Basil Taylor.
- 3 pots of Antirrhinum.—No entries.
- 3 pots of Arum.—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Dr. Aubrey.
- 3 pots of Cactus Dahlias.—1, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson; 2, Mrs. Ho Tung.
- 3 pots of Dahlias, other than Cactus.—1, Mrs. Ho Tung.
- 3 pots of Ferns, distinct varieties.—No exhibit.
- 3 pots of Freesia.—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Wilkinson.
- 3 pots of Geraniums.—1, Mr. M. Ede; 2, Mrs. Ho Tung.
- 3 pots of Heliotropes.—1, Mrs. A. J. Mackie; 2, Mrs. T. E. Pearce.
- 3 pots of Pot Marigolds (Calendula officinalis).—1, Mr. Wilkinson; 2, Mrs. T. E. Pearce.
- 3 pots of French or African Marigolds.—1, Mr. Wilkinson; 2, Mrs. Ho Tung.
- 3 pots of Mignonette.—1, Mr. Wilkinson.
- 3 pots of Narcissus Tazetta.—No exhibit.
- 3 pots of Verbena.—1, Dr. Aubrey; 2, Mr. Wilkinson.

## PLANTS IN POTS.

## OPEN TO ALL WHO DO NOT EMPLOY A GARDENER.

- 3 pots of Annuals or Plants raised from seed the same season.—1, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin.
- 3 pots of Flowering plants, other than annuals.—1, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin; 2, Miss Wallace.
- 3 pots of Palms.—1, Miss Wallace.
- 3 pots of Ferns.—1, Miss Wallace.

## VEGETABLES, ETC.

## OPEN TO ALL EXCEPT PEAK GARDENS AND CHINESE MARKET GARDENERS.

- Collection of vegetables, (not less than 6 varieties).—1, Mrs. A. Rodger; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- 25 pots of French Beans.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. J. H. Taggart.
- 6 Beets.—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Sir Paul Chater.
- 25 Brussels Sprouts.—No award.
- 4 Cabbages.—1, Mr. A. Nicol; 2, Sir Paul Chater.
- 4 Cauliflowers or Broccoli.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Sir Paul Chater.
- 6 Carrots.—1, Mr. A. Nicol; 2, Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
- 4 Heads of Celery.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- 4 Cucumbers.—No exhibit.
- 6 Leeks.—1, Mr. A. Nicol; 2, Sir Paul Chater.
- 6 Lettuces.—1, Hon. Mr. D. Landale; 2, Mr. J. W. Bolles.
- 12 Onions.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Sir Paul Chater.
- 6 Parsnips.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. A. Nicol.
- 25 pots of Peas.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. J. H. Taggart.
- 12 Potatoes.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- 25 Radishes.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. E. Ormiston.
- 12 Tomatoes.—1, Mr. J. W. Bolles; 2, Mr. A. Nicol.
- 6 Turnips.—1, Hon. Mr. D. Landale; 2, Mrs. Ho Tung.
- 2 Vegetable Marrows.—1, No award; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- Dish of Strawberries, not less than 20 fruits.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mr. J. H. Taggart.

## PEAK GARDENS ONLY.

- Collection of vegetables, not less than 6 varieties.—1, Mr. E. F. Aucott; 2, Mr. Wilkinson.
- 25 pots of French Beans.—No exhibit.
- 6 Beets.—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mr. M. Ede.
- 25 Brussels Sprouts.—No exhibit.
- 4 Cabbages.—1, Mrs. A. J. Mackie; 2, Mr. M. Ede.
- 6 Carrots.—1, Mrs. A. J. Mackie; 2, Mrs. G. H. Wakeman.
- 4 Cauliflowers or Broccoli.—No exhibit.
- 4 Heads of Celery.—1, Mrs. A. J. Mackie; 2, Mrs. G. H. Wakeman.
- 6 Leeks.—1, Mrs. Ho Tung.
- 6 Lettuces.—1, Mrs. A. J. Mackie; 2, Mrs. G. H. Wakeman.
- 6 Onions.—No exhibit.
- 6 Parsnips.—1, Mr. M. Ede.
- 15 pots of Peas.—No exhibit.
- 25 Radishes.—1, Mr. Wilkinson; 2, Mr. M. Ede.
- 12 Tomatoes.—1, Mrs. Ho Tung.
- 6 Turnips.—1, Mrs. A. J. Mackie; 2, Mrs. G. H. Wakeman.
- 2 Vegetable Marrows.—No award.
- Dish of Strawberries, not less than 20 fruits.—1, Mrs. A. J. Mackie.

## CUT FLOWERS.

## OPEN TO ALL EXCEPT CHINESE MARKET GARDENERS.

- 12 bunches of cut flowers.—1, Mr. A. Nicol; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- 6 Bunches of Sweet Peas not less than 4 distinct colours.—1, Mr. L. Gibbs; 2, Mr. A. Nicol.
- 12 Roses.—1, Mr. A. Nicholson; 2, Mrs. Makoham.
- 6 Cactus Dahlias.—1, Mr. A. Nicholson; 2, Sir Paul Chater.
- 6 Dahlias other than Cactus.—1, Mr. F. Howell; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.
- 12 Carnations and/or Picotees.—No award.
- 12 Pansies.—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Sir Paul Chater.
- 6 Bunches of Violets.—1, Mr. A. Nicol; 2, Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
- 2 Ladies' Flower Sprays and 2 Gentlemen's Button Holes.—1, Miss Caldwell; 2, Miss J. Rodger.
- 1 Hand bouquet in vase.—1, Hon. Mr. D. Landale; 2, Mrs. Makoham.
- Bouquet of Wild Flowers to be shown in vases, for children between the ages of 7 and 15.—1, Miss Nellie Mackie; 2, Miss D. May.

## CUT FLOWERS.

## PEAK GARDENS ONLY.

- 6 bunches of cut flowers, distinct varieties.—1, Mrs. Lee; 2, Mrs. Aubrey.
- 6 bunches of Nasturtium, not less than 4 distinct colours.—1, Mrs. M. Ede.
- 12 Pansies.—No exhibit.
- 3 bunches of Violets.—No exhibit.
- 3 bunches of Violets.—No exhibit.
- 3 bunches of Mignonette.—No exhibit.

## GENERAL EXHIBITS.

## OPEN TO ALL.

- Group of Flowering and Foliage plants.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mrs. A. Rodger.
- Best Table Decoration (First day only).—1, the Misses May; 2, Mrs. Bird.
- Collection of Fruit, native or foreign, not less than 6 varieties.—No exhibit.
- Group of Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils and/or other European bulbs in pots or glasses.—1, Mrs. Ho Tung.

The contributors of prizes were:—H.E. Sir E. H. May, Major-General F. H. Kelly, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. Choa Po Sien, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Tung, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Leung Yan Po, Mr. H. W. Looker, Mr. L. N. Lee, Mr. N. J. Stabb, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, Mr. Wong Kam Fook, Mr. W. L. Pattenden, and Mr. L. Gibbs.

The prizes were distributed by Lady May, who, at the call of Mr. Gibbs, was accorded three hearty cheers.

## WHAT NEXT?

## PRIVATE LETTERS AND THE CENSORSHIP.

The following letter from Mr. Edmund Gosse, the well-known author, appears in a recent issue of *The Times*:

Sir,—May I appeal to you on a matter which interests a large number of persons, who, like myself, must be at a loss to know how to act?

Before Christmas I wrote a letter to my friend Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the novelist, who lives in Capri. It was delivered, after a very long delay (of which we make no complaint), but it was accompanied by a curtly-worded communication from the English censorship, desiring Mr. Mackenzie to tell his correspondent that, in future, if the latter wished his letters to be delivered he must write "shortly and clearly." As far as "clearness" is concerned, my handwriting, whatever its demerits, is as clear as print. As far as "shortness" is concerned, my letter was not longer than one is accustomed to write to a friend abroad. I wrote exclusively about a literary matter interesting to Mr. Compton Mackenzie and myself.

Political questions, even the war itself, were not mentioned or approached. Mr. Mackenzie's reply, which was as long as my letter, and dealt with precisely the same subject, came to me without delay, and without having been opened.

As I desire nothing less than to communicate a busy public department, I wrote privately to the Censor, stating what I have mentioned above, and asking for definite instructions. I have had a civil reply, but not the least explanation or information. Can you, Sir, therefore inform me what number of words the Censor permits a friend in England to address to a friend in a neutral country?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDMUND GOSSE.  
17, Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.

## A CREDULOUS ARAB.

## KING GEORGE CAPTURED BY AEROPLANE.

In a recent issue the Copenhagen journal, *the Berlingske Tidende*, publishes the following story from a correspondent at Luxor, Egypt, as a specimen of the entertaining items of war news which are circulated—and believed—in Egypt:

"A German Taube, under cover of darkness, made an exceedingly audacious but successful flight to London. It made its way to Buckingham Palace, flew in through a window, took King George as prisoner, and brought his Majesty to Germany without the smallest accident."

An unbelieving Arab asked the narrator how such a big machine could get through a window. Thereupon the narrator pointed to a wealthy officer's house which, has particularly large windows, and said: "If Captain X, who is an ordinary mortal like you and me, has such big windows, what sort of windows must King George have, who is King of England and Emperor of India?"

To this rule-of-three logic the doubter had no answer. He went home and told the story to his wife and neighbours.

## HOLLAND AND THE WAR.

## THE GERMAN AIRSHIPS.

## SYMPATHY WITH THE ALLIES.

The affront put upon Holland by the passage over her territory of the German airships has thrown a serious strain on the determination of the country to remain neutral—says *The Times* special correspondent at Amsterdam. It is not, however, to be expected that this strain will prove over great. The incident will be closed, with diplomatic explanations. Neither the Government nor the people of the Netherlands will have any belief in those explanations, or will over be brought in their hearts to regard the action of the German airships as anything else than a gross and deliberate discourtesy indicative of a contempt for the feelings of Holland not easy to bear. But it will be borne, because much larger considerations compel the Netherlands to maintain its neutrality almost at whatever cost.

In considering Holland's position it has to be borne in mind that it is a very short time since the Boer War when the whole sympathy of the Dutch nation went out to the people which was bound to it by the closest blood relationship. The British treatment of the Boers after the war won some distance to mitigate Dutch dislike of us. It is universally felt and frankly acknowledged that no other Great Power of the day would have shown so fine a generosity to a beaten enemy; and it is extremely significant that, immense as the admiration for General Christian de Wet once was in Holland, the recent rebellion in South Africa aroused not a speck of sympathy among the Dutch people. They saw only the treachery of it and the ingratitude.

## GERMAN OFFENSIVENESS.

Meanwhile the Germans have been steadily getting themselves hated in Holland. Apart from all political considerations, the offensive bearing and ill-manners of the individual German have done their work here as in other countries; even more successfully here than elsewhere, perhaps because of the contiguity of the two countries and the prominence which Germans have assumed in the commercial life of the country. Probably even the Dutch themselves did not know how cordially they had come to detest the German character and characteristics until this war broke out. At the earliest German atrocities in Belgium the public hatred blazed up. The atrocities were committed at Holland's very door. She has had a nearer view of them than we in England. The stream of refugees from their ruined and burning homes poured directly across her border. And from day to day the behaviour of the Germans in Belgium has tended only to increase the hatred and indignation. There has been no single incident, from the fall of Liege to the treatment of Cardinal Mercier, to counteract the bad impression or to create one first movement of sympathy. The German raids on unprotected English towns have provoked here nothing but scorn; while touching Dutch interests even more nearly has been the inconvenience caused by the German use of mines in neutral waters. Although the matter has been hushed up as much as possible, it is known also, or at least it is universally believed, that German soldiers have crossed the frontier of Holland, and have resisted, and successfully resisted, internment. And German officers have broken their parole. The contemptuous violation of neutrality by the German airships adds one more to the already long list of causes of bitter resentment.

It cannot be said that the Dutch people love Great Britain. It is, however, a very great thing that they should have travelled so far from the intense hostility of a decade ago. There had already grown up a widespread negative friendliness, in which was mingled no small measure of respect, ready to be converted by German brutality in the war into active sympathy and liking.

## "TIPPERARY."

There are, of course, matters at issue between Great Britain and Holland which need delicate handling. Such are the manner of treatment of neutral shipping, the question of the re-export of food supplies from Holland to Germany (in regard to some of which, as tea and cocoa, the Dutch commercial opinion is that the British Government has shown itself triumphantly inept and blundering), and the unloading, through financial institutions in Holland with German influences in their directorates, of Russian, French, and other securities owned in Germany on the London market. None of these, however, can in all human probability, be handled with the fundamental good will which the Dutch people now feel towards England in the present conflict. Personally I should not like to be a German resident in Holland at the present moment, to listen to Dutch soldiers singing "Tipperary" through the streets or to see the enthusiasm which the same tune, or any other which suggests friendship for the Allies, evokes in the crowd assembled in any café or music-hall. An Englishman in Holland is made to feel in many ways that he is in a friendly country.

But we must be content with this friendliness. The considerations which impel Holland to remain neutral are too overpowering to permit of their being overborne even by the present popular sentiment. As time passes that sentiment can be relied upon to make itself more and more felt in commercial spheres, by helping to make it increasingly difficult for Germany to draw supplies through this channel. What is chiefly necessary is that Great Britain, without any show of pressure, should make it quite clear that she knows that she possesses and fully reciprocates the good will of the Dutch people, and also that she understands the difficulty of their position.

The German Government is collecting information regarding the number and size of church bells, with a view to melting them down for making ammunition, says a New York telegram to Japan papers.

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

END OF SEASON  
TO CLEAR  
AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES.  
ANGLO-ORIENT

SEAMLESS REVERSIBLE

CARPETS AND RUGS.

BRITISH MADE

IN VARIOUS SIZES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

COLOURED LITHOS ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

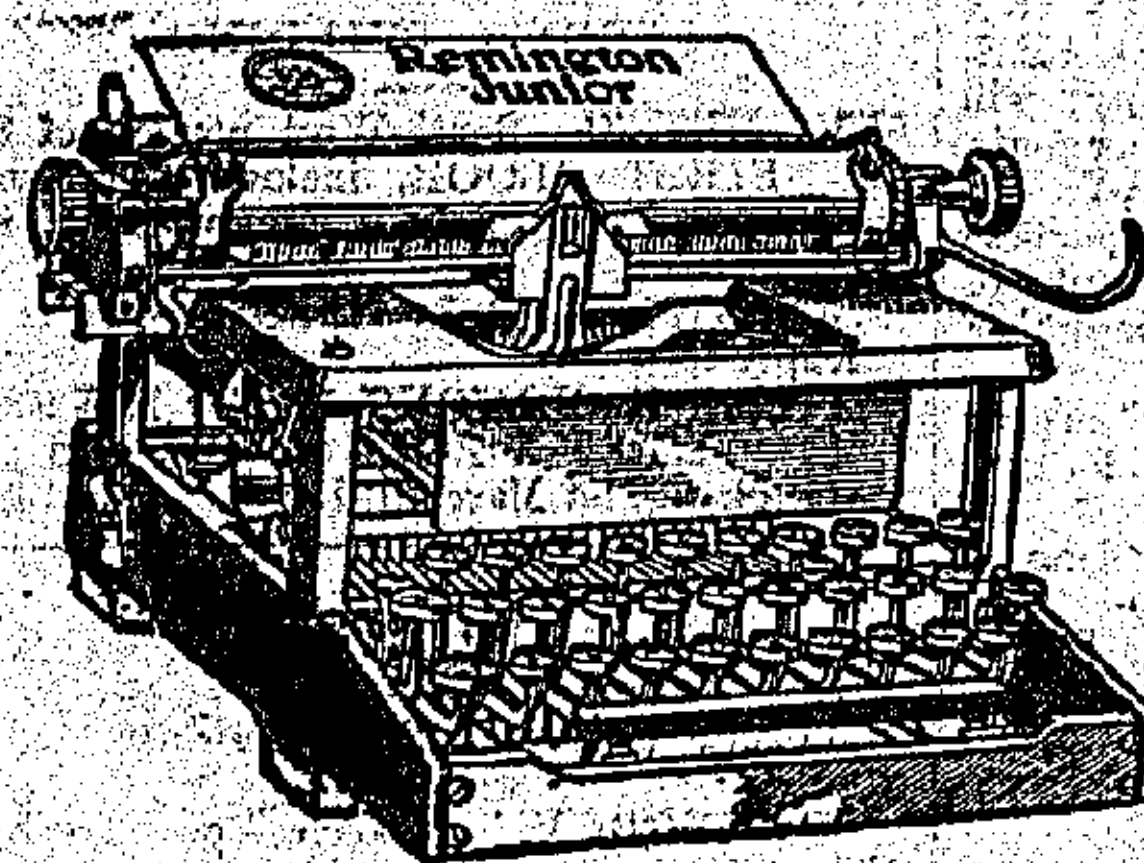
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Models.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine!

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED) NEW YORK

HONGKONG AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

[50]



An unbounded delight to the hundreds of men who have hitherto

longed in vain for a perfectly blended cigarette of distinctive flavour and pleasing aroma. Beyond doubt the bon ami of all discriminating smokers everywhere.

Aïde-de-Camp  
Virginia Cigarettes

Selected and blended from the choicest Virginia leaf and packed in air-tight tins.

IN RETURN FOR 10 EMPTY TINS WE GIVE A HANDSOME CALENDAR FOR 1915, OR FOR 25 EMPTY TINS ONE OIL PAINTING STRETCHED ON CANVAS.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1915.

[51]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

# NOTICE. AN OPERETTA ENTITLED THE ENCHANTED GLEN

will be performed by the Pupils of the  
FRENCH CONVENT.  
ON SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH, AT 4 P.M.,  
and  
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, 23RD AND  
24TH, AT 6 P.M.

ADMISSION:  
Adults: \$1.00. Children: 30 Cents.  
The Proceeds will be Devoted to the Relief of  
War Victims.

Lady MAY has kindly consented to distribute  
the Oxford Certificates on the 24th.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [369]

## THE AYER TAWAH RUBBER PLANTATION CO., LTD.

THE Directors have declared an INTERIM  
DIVIDEND at the Rate of 5 per cent.  
(being at the Rate of Fifty Cents per  
Share) on the Capital of the Company Payable  
on and after MARCH 15th, 1915, to Share-  
holders on record on that date.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 15th  
March, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GEDDES & Co., Ltd.,  
Secretaries.

5 Peking Road,  
Shanghai.

[367]

## BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR GEO. P. LAMBERT has received  
instructions to sell by Public Auction, on  
MONDAY,  
the 22nd day of March, 1915, at 3 P.M., at  
his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
Victoria, Hongkong.

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY situate at Victoria in the Colony  
(1) All that piece or parcel of ground situate at  
Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in  
the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 35A,  
together with the messuages and buildings  
thereon known as No. 7, Jervois Street and 14,  
Bard Street. Term 999 years. Annual Crown  
Rent \$10.92. Area about 1,200 square feet.  
For further particulars and conditions of sale  
apply to—

Messrs DENNIS & BOWLEY,  
2, Connaught Road Central,  
Hongkong,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [368]

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-  
HOLDERS of the above Company will be held  
at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's  
Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at  
Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report  
and Statement of Accounts for the year ending  
31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th  
March, both days inclusive.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [364]

## LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-  
HOLDERS of the above Company will be held  
at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's  
Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at  
12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the  
Report and Statement of Accounts for the year  
ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March,  
both days inclusive.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [365]

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH MEETING OF  
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company  
will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3,  
Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY,  
25th March, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for  
the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts  
and the Report of the Directors for the year  
ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th  
March, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
C. PEMBERTON,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [366]

## THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY  
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS  
will be held at the Office of the Undersecretary  
at 12.30 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 18th March,  
1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 18th  
March, 1915, both days inclusive.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [363]

### NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the CHINA AND  
JAPAN TELEPHONE AND CABLE  
CO., LTD., have This Day been  
MOVED to 10, Ice House Street.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [343]

## HOUSES TO LET.

### TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.  
Apply—  
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,  
No. 245, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [305]

### TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 8, DES  
VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied  
by Madame Gains, etc.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [372]

### TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,  
Conduit Road.  
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the  
Hongkong Club and Post Office.  
25, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.  
1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.  
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.  
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.  
Apply, etc.  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [38]

### TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,  
Furnished and newly done up.  
Apply—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Princes Building,  
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [63]

### TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knechtel Terrace,  
Kowloon.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

### TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.  
Apply—  
A. B. AVASIA,  
Care of E. PARANEY,  
No. 1, Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

### TO LET.

NO. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [54]

### TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 13, THE  
PEAK, From 1st May next.  
For further particulars apply to—  
PALMER & TURNER,  
Alexandra Building, 3rd Floor,  
Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [239]

### QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the  
FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury  
on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the  
Gorman Bank.  
GODOWN, No. 8, Ice House Street.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

### TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
"PENNYHUE," Minden Row, Kowloon,  
6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.  
1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon,  
5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.  
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's  
Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,  
Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [28]

### TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS  
VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES  
and ROOMS, including a Fine Commodious  
Suite.  
Apply—  
SECRETARY,  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

### TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building,  
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour,  
immediate possession.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [38]

### TO LET.

NO. 1, NA HAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1,  
Fairview), from 1st February.  
No. 1, GOUGE HILL ROAD, THE PEAK,  
Furnished or Unfurnished. From 1st April,  
1915.  
"SHOENCLIFFE," Garden Road, to let  
furnished (8 Rooms).  
"KOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from  
1st February, 1915.  
"BILLANDONAN," No. 54, Mount Kellett  
Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished, from 1st March,  
1915.  
ROOMS, suitable for Office, on the First  
Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.  
No. 62, THE PEAK (No. 2, CAMERON  
VILLAS) Furnished.  
"KIRKENDALL," Furnished, No. 122,  
Plantation Road, Peak.  
"BEACONFIELD," Battery Path.  
No. 50, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).  
Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL,"  
Barker Road, Peak.  
Apply to—  
LINDSEY & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1915. [43]

## INTIMATION

# A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

## WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## BRANDY.

|                                                        | Per Case<br>of 1 doz. | Per<br>Bot. |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| A. SUPERIOR PALE ...                                   | 450.40                | 22.65       |
| B. SUPERIOR OLD<br>COGNAC ...                          | 33.70                 | 2.90        |
| WATSON'S XXX<br>COGNAC ...                             | 34.80                 | 3.00        |
| WATSON'S XXX<br>COGNAC Half bottle<br>2 doz. ...       | 37.00                 | 1.60        |
| C. SUPERIOR OLD<br>LIQUEUR COGNAC,<br>Gold Capsule ... | 40.30                 | 3.45        |
| D. VERY FINE OLD<br>PALE LIQUEUR<br>COGNAC ...         | 46.90                 | 4.00        |
| BOUTELLEAU'S<br>CHAMPAGNE<br>LIQUEUR ...               | 52.40                 | 4.65        |
| E. FINEST OLD BROWN<br>BRANDY ...                      | 53.50                 | 4.55        |
| MARIE BRIZARD and<br>BOGEE'S FINE<br>PALE COGNAC ...   | 31.50                 | 2.85        |
| S. V. F., V. O. COGNAC                                 | 72.70                 | 6.65        |
| V. O. L. 60 Years Old                                  | 119.30                | 8.95        |
| UNITED VINEYARD<br>PROPRIETORS, 75<br>Years Old ...    | 157.50                | 13.15       |

\* These Brandy bottled by  
ourselves are guaranteed Grape  
Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

# A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[13]

Hongkong Office: 101, Des Voeux Road C.  
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

# The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 5TH, 1915.

## THE POWERS' INTERESTS IN CHINA.

THE special privileges Japan is seeking  
to obtain from China continues to be a  
subject of much excited discussion in the  
Chinese Press, especially in the Press of  
Peking, though, as yet, both the Japanese  
and the Chinese Government have refused  
to comply with popular appeal for the  
publication of the full list of the conces-  
sions Japan is demanding. It has been  
asserted that Japan has strictly enjoined  
the Chinese Government, "under menace,"  
not to publish any statement of these  
demands, or to reveal them confidentially,  
but this is an assertion which we think  
may be instantly dismissed as being based  
on imagination rather than on fact. It  
is a feeble effort of the imagination at  
that. No one can believe that the Govern-  
ment at Peking is so much under the  
thumb of Japan as to be afraid to com-  
municate to the Powers, or to the nation,  
full details of Japan's demands, if it was  
considered to be in China's interests to  
do so. A remarkable change must have  
suddenly come over China if the Govern-  
ment has become afraid, to this extent, of  
"menaces" by Japan. There is nothing  
that we can see in the attitude either of  
the Government or the people to lead us  
to accept such a suggestion. Yet it is  
claimed that in their general scope and  
character the demands of Japan, if con-  
ceded; would amount to the establishment  
of a Japanese suzerainty over China, and  
that in course of time China would pass  
under the Government of Tokyo in the  
same way that Korean independence was  
extinguished. Another claim made is  
that the interests of the other Powers in  
China will be vitally affected by the con-  
templated concessions. We have been  
told that the Japanese Government has  
confidentially communicated particulars  
of the demands to the foreign Powers  
directly interested in the preservation of  
the territorial integrity of China and the

principle of equal opportunity for  
foreigners in Chinese territory; but, on the  
other hand, it is asserted in the Chinese  
Press that only eleven—and these the most  
innocuous—of the twenty-one demands  
originally presented were communicated  
by Japan to the Powers who were thus  
misled into acquiescence in the spirit and  
method of Japan's acts. In making this  
assertion no notice seems to have been taken  
of the recent declaration of Sir EDWARD  
GREY in the House of Commons that "His  
Majesty's Government would naturally  
take British interests into account, and  
consider, when it was necessary, what  
would be required." Evidently in Sir  
EDWARD GREY's opinion that necessity  
does not yet arise out of Japan's  
demands, and when it does the British  
Government will be prepared to take  
care of British interests. Pending the  
full publication of the demands  
there are, however, one or two broad con-  
siderations bearing on the situation which  
may well be studied. China, a country  
of immense potentialities, is yet com-  
mercially one of the most backward  
countries in the world. With an area of  
nearly four million square miles and an  
industrious population roughly estimated  
at four hundred millions, China's foreign  
trade does not equal that of Switzerland,  
a country of less than 16,000 square miles  
and a population which does not amount  
to four millions! Thus there is an  
immense field to be exploited in China,  
and while the Chinese people show little  
inclination or capacity to do this of their  
own volition, the Chinese Government,  
backed by the people, has shown itself  
consistently hostile to foreign enterprise  
under conditions which would make that  
enterprise attractive and safe. China's  
foreign trade has been built up by  
foreigners, and the Customs revenue  
derived therefrom—comparatively small  
as it is—has been a source of  
strength to the Government, which  
has undoubtedly saved the country  
from disintegration. The interests of the  
Foreign Powers generally in China are  
entirely commercial, and any ambitions on  
the part of any single Power which are  
in conflict with or may contain any future  
menace to those interests would inevitably  
invoke the hostility of the Powers. It  
should not be forgotten that all the  
Treaties with China contain what is  
known as the most-favoured-nation  
clause, which guarantees to each Power  
that its subjects shall fully and freely  
participate in all privileges, immunities  
and advantages that may be granted by  
the Chinese Government to the Govern-  
ment or subjects of any other nation.  
Hence, so long as the principles  
of the Open Door with equal oppor-  
tunity for the trade of all countries  
are maintained the vital interests of the  
Powers as a whole in China need not be  
detrimentally affected by the exceptional  
activity of any one of them. The more  
China's resources are developed, no matter  
by whom, so long as the Open Door is  
maintained, the better it will be for the  
commerce of all countries. We have only  
to look at the foreign trade figures of  
Japan to see how the progress of that  
country has benefited foreign trade. In  
the Financial and Economical Annual of  
Japan a table is given which shows the  
growth of the country's foreign trade from  
the year 1878 down to the present time.  
In 1878 the total foreign trade of Japan  
(imports and exports) did not represent  
more than Yen 1.85 per head of the  
population. Concurrently with the  
industrial and commercial progress of the  
country that trade has steadily developed  
until it now represents just on Yen 26  
per head, while the population in the same  
period has practically doubled itself. Yet  
frequently we hear it said that the indus-  
trial and commercial advance of Japan  
involves the extinction of European trade  
in the Far East. The facts seem to us to  
point exactly in the opposite direction.  
For that reason we do not view with  
alarm the prospect of the increased  
industrial and commercial activity of  
Japan in China so long as the principles  
of the Open Door and equal opportunity  
for the trade of all nations are maintained  
and safeguarded; and we may be quite  
sure that neither China nor the European  
Powers would acquiesce in any departure  
from that policy.

At the Magistracy yesterday, the  
Chinese who were charged with forging  
and uttering tickets in exchange for fares  
on the Hongkong Tramway Company's  
cars was sentenced to six months' hard  
labour.

At a meeting in Tokyo of the share-  
holders of the Bank of Taiwan on the 25th  
ult. it was decided to increase the capital  
of the Bank by ten million yen with a view  
to the further extension of its business  
abroad.

Mr. H. E. Fulford, C.M.G., who is  
returning to Tientsin to resume his duties  
as H.B.M.'s Consul-General, is expected  
to arrive in Shanghai on March 26th. On  
his arrival in Tientsin Mr. Willis will  
proceed home on leave.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has decided to  
run a steamer between Hongkong and  
Haiphong in the middle of this month;  
and if the demand justifies it the Com-  
pany will run two steamers, calling at  
Pakhoi and Hoihow as well.

The Volunteer Orders announce that the  
main guard of 2 officers and 100 rank and  
file will be reinstated on Saturday at  
the German Club. In addition, 1 officer  
and 20 rank and file will be detailed for  
duty at Mount Austin barracks.

## COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON  
WHARF AND GODOWN CO.,  
LIMITED.

The 28th ordinary annual meeting of  
shareholders of this Company was held at  
the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &  
Co., Ltd., yesterday. The Hon. Mr. D.  
Landale (Chairman) presided, and those  
also present were:—Sir Paul Chater,  
C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Shellin, Hon. Mr.  
E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., Messrs. J. W. O.  
Bonmar, S. H. Dodwell, C. S. Gubbay,  
and A. S. D. Cousland (Directors), Dr.  
C. Forsyth, and Messrs. R. Packham, T.  
Petrie, Ho Fook, A. E. Crappell, G. O.  
Moxon, A. Ritchie, R. L. Atkinson, J.  
W. Kew, D. K. Moss, E. Haskell, T. G.  
Weall, and A. H. Ferguson, with Mr.  
W. S. Brown (Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening  
the meeting, after which—  
The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The  
report and accounts have been in your  
hands for several days, and I propose,  
with your permission, to follow the  
customary practice and take them as  
read. For the first seven months of the  
year, the earnings of the Company were  
very satisfactory, and the accounts to  
July 31st disclosed a larger profit than  
for the corresponding period of the previ-  
ous year. Our godowns were taxed to their  
utmost capacity, and it was necessary to  
engage outside godowns to accommodate  
the overflow of cargo; our wharves and  
lighters were also employed continuously.  
I need hardly say, however, that the war,  
and the decreased number of steamers  
that are, in consequence, available for  
trading purposes, has adversely affected  
our accounts for the latter half of the year,  
and the returns from wharf work and  
lighter work have been greatly reduced.  
Our godowns at present keep fairly full,  
but it is difficult to say whether our earn-  
ings from wharf and lighter work will  
recover to more normal figures so long as  
the war lasts. Although we hear of  
additional tonnage being made available  
for shipping trades in which our constitu-  
ents are interested, I am afraid we must  
expect that the number of steamers  
visiting this port will be restricted for  
some time to come. It is for that reason  
that your directors recommend that a  
comparatively large amount be carried  
forward to this year's account, which, I  
trust, will meet with your approval.  
Part of the steelwork for the construction  
of the new wharf has arrived, but your  
directors deem it prudent to postpone,  
temporarily, the erection of the wharf—  
at any rate until after the approaching  
typhoon season. We shall not be able to  
commence building the proposed new  
godown until the Police Basin is handed  
over to us and filled in, which we expect  
will be towards the latter end of the  
year.

There were no questions, whereupon  
The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption  
of the report and accounts.  
Mr. Moxon seconded, and this was  
unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Ritchie proposed that the appoint-  
ments of Messrs. C. Landraf, A. S. D.  
Cousland, E. von Koek, and A. Widman  
as directors be confirmed.  
Mr. Ho Fook seconded, and this was  
agreed to.

Mr. Moss proposed, and Mr. Kew  
seconded, the re-election of Messrs. J. W.  
C. Bonmar and S. H. Dodwell as  
directors.  
On the proposition of Mr. ATKINSON,  
seconded by Mr. PACKHAM, Messrs. F.  
Mainland and A. O'D. Gourdian were  
elected auditors for the ensuing year at  
a remuneration of \$350 each.

This was all the business, and the  
Chairman announced that dividend war-  
rants could be had on application on and  
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a dividend of 7% and a bonus of 2% per  
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This was all the business, and the  
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## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors,  
held yesterday, it was decided to declare  
a dividend of 7% and a bonus of 2% per  
share, subject to audit.

## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

Thanks to the generosity of the under-  
mentioned gentlemen, a fund has been  
raised by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, to  
provide prizes which will be awarded to  
candidates who pass successfully the  
Entrance Examination and commence  
residence in the University:—

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Mr. Choi Pak Ho     | \$ 500.00 |
| Mr. Chan Kai Ming   | 400.00    |
| Mr. Ho Fook         | 400.00    |
| Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu  | 200.00    |
| Mr. Yung Tsz Ming   | 200.00    |
| Mr. Ip Lan Cheun    | 100.00    |
| Mr. Chan Kan Yue    | 100.00    |
| Mr. Fung Ping Shang | 100.00    |
| Mr. Kwan Fuk Ng     | 100.00    |



# THE WAR.

## FORCING THE DARDANELLES.

### FRENCH WARSHIPS BOMBARD BULAIR.

## ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE ARRIVING.

### GOOD PROGRESS BY THE FRENCH IN CHAMPAGNE.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE DARDANELLES.

##### FIFTY-TWO WARSHIPS IN THE STRAITS.

LONDON, March 4th.

The Admiralty announce that H.M.S.'s *Triumph*, *Ocean* and *Albatross* entered the Straits on Monday and attacked Fort No. 8. The enemy replied. Our casualties were six wounded.

Simultaneously, four French battleships in the Gulf of Saros bombarded Bulair.

On Tuesday H.M.S.'s *Canopus*, *Swiftsure* and *Cornwallis* engaged Forts 8 and 9, silencing the latter.

All three battleships were hit, but only one man was wounded.

#### FRENCH REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS.

LONDON, March 4th.

It is officially announced at Paris that French warships in the Gulf of Saros on Tuesday bombarded the Bulair forts and lines. They set fire to the barracks, and the garrisons evacuated the works. The bridge over the river Cavack was also severely damaged.

#### A GREEK VIEW.

A telegram from Athens states that the forts at Dardanus, Hamidie and Tsimelik were silenced, and the wireless station at Bezikia destroyed in the bombardment on Tuesday.

Fifty-two warships are within the Straits.

#### ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO LAND.

An Athens telegram, dated March 1st, states that the first detachment of an Allied Expeditionary Force, including Canadians and Senegalese, commanded by General Demade, has arrived off the Dardanelles.

It is believed that there are 100,000 Turks in the Isthmus of Gallipoli, commanded by Essad Pasha.

[It will be seen on reference to a map that the isthmus of Gallipoli is in the shape of a stocking, the toe being the entrance to the Dardanelles Straits. Bulair, which the French battleships have been bombarding, is situated at the neck of the Peninsula, at the other end of the Straits. At this point the isthmus appears to be about four miles wide. A strong hostile force landed here would therefore be in a strong position to deal with Essad Pasha's army in the isthmus.]

#### UNEMPLOYABLE GERMAN SUBMARINES.

Three submarines were received by Turkey overland from Germany. They are still in sections, and are unemployed.

#### KING'S MESSAGE TO THE NAVY.

LONDON, March 4th.

His Majesty the King has sent the following message to Admiral Sir John Jellicoe:—

"It has given me great pleasure and satisfaction to visit a portion of the Grand Fleet. I have been on board representative ships of all classes, and have been much impressed by the state of efficiency, and the splendid spirit animating the officers and men."

"I have not the slightest doubt that my Navy will uphold its great traditions."

#### U.S. SHIP PURCHASE BILL.

LONDON, March 4th.

A Washington telegram states that the Government Ship Purchase Bill has been withdrawn from the Senate.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### WAR AND FINANCE.

#### COLONY'S EXPENDITURE TO BE REDUCED THIS YEAR.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—  
His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KERR (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. S. B. C. ROSS (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. O. McI. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. WAI YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE.

Hon. Mr. E. SHELLIM.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU.

Mr. M. J. BARNY (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minute No. 3, and moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the Jury Lists for 1915, and also the report of the Finance Committee held on the 28th February, and moved that they be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

WAR AND FINANCE.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—Before proceeding with the orders of the day, gentlemen, I should like to read a paragraph from a despatch from the Secretary of State approving the estimates for the year. The correspondence will be published in due course, as soon as I get the reply of the Secretary of State, along with the despatch which I am now reading. The paragraph reads as follows:—

"I note that, on the assumption that revenue will fulfil your expectations, no less a sum than \$1,078,139 would be required to balance revenue and expenditure. It should be remembered that during the continuance of war it will not be possible for the Crown Agents for the Colonies either to issue a loan on behalf of the Colony, or to make advances to your Government from the surplus assets of other Colonies, and the surplus balances of the Colony itself must, at present, be regarded as being to a large extent non-liquid. In these circumstances, it seems to me necessary that expenditure should be reduced as far as possible, and so far as I can see, reduction must be made in the programme of Public Works Extraordinary. I accordingly request that the programme may be modified so as to bring expenditure within the estimated revenue, or as nearly as may be."

I have pointed out that it will be impossible to make this large economy of over a million dollars from Public Works Extraordinary, and I have indicated a sum, which is just short of \$600,000, which I think might be saved, and in these circumstances I propose that the expenditure of \$250,000 on the acquisition of private moorings in the Colony shall not be undertaken in the present year. That you will note, only makes an economy of \$750,000 against the million which the Secretary of State says might be made. It is obvious, however, that, even if my proposals are approved, the strictest economy must be exercised, and I have already instructed the heads of departments that these inconvenient little items embodied in the financial minutes, which are termed "Supplementary Votes," will be ruthlessly barred unless there is absolute necessity for them. It is also necessary to remind hon. members—because they sometimes have recommendations involving expenditure to make—that the strictest economy in every direction must be exercised. I need hardly add that my despatch, indicating the work which I recommended might be suspended, will be published in due course.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the payment of fees in respect of Private Bills." In doing so he said:—Sir, the object of this Bill is to provide for a fee to be paid for

private Bills. These private Bills involve a certain amount of work, and sometimes a considerable amount of work, and it seems not unreasonable that the people for whom these private Bills are passed should contribute to the revenue; especially as in most cases they result in a saving of conveyancing fees and other expenditures. In the United Kingdom a great number of fees are payable in respect of private Bills; there are fees on the first reading, on the second reading, on the third reading, the Committee stage and so on, and the simplest possible Bill would produce a very much higher total in fees than what is proposed by this Bill. I beg to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded. Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Council resuming, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee without amendment, and moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to provide for certificates of origin in respect of goods, wares and merchandise sought to be imported from certain places, and to provide for the furnishing of import manifests." In doing so he said:—Sir, the object of this Bill is to prevent the importation into the Colony of goods produced or manufactured in enemy territory. Its provisions are based on the Board of Trade regulations which are in force in the United Kingdom in respect of goods imported into the United Kingdom from foreign countries. These regulations arise from the fact that there is no general Customs House organisation here similar to that which is to be found in the United Kingdom. As a result, the Bill has had to be drafted in a somewhat different form from the Board of Trade regulations. Those take the form of empowering and giving authority to the Customs House authorities to refuse to deliver any goods not appearing in the certificate of origin. This Bill, on the other hand, is in the form of a general prohibition against the importation into the Colony of any goods not provided in the certificate. In order to make this effective, it is provided, also, that shipowners must furnish import manifests to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, and it also provides that such import manifests shall be evidence, *prima facie* evidence, that the goods described on them were imported by the ship to which the manifest relates. As the Bill takes the form of prohibition against importation, it was realised that shipowners might find themselves within the penalty clause of the Bill without any fault on their part. Of course, it is the owners of the cargo who have to provide the certificates of origin, shipowners not being in a position to do so, and the Bill accordingly provides that shipowners, who are, in respect of the goods, only carriers, shall not be deemed to import the goods into the Colony unless they allow their discharge from the ship, and power will also be given to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports to allow shipowners to land the goods into approved godowns, where they will be held subject to his directions. That seems to sufficiently safeguard the position of shipowners in this matter. The First Schedule of the Bill gives a list of the places in respect of imports from which certificates of origin will be required: every place in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy. That, Sir, is the same as the list which appears in the Board of Trade regulations in force in the United Kingdom. The form of the certificate appears in the Second Schedule. That form is exactly the same as the form required for imports into the United Kingdom. In the Ordinance, when passed, an Order-in-Council is proposed to be made which will exempt from the influence of the Ordinance certain goods, and it is proposed that the goods to be exempted shall be the same as the goods exempted from the Board of Trade regulations in the United Kingdom. The whole procedure, therefore, in respect to exports to Hongkong, will be the same as the procedure for exports to the United Kingdom, so no confusion can result in consequence. It is hoped, also, that if any changes are made in the procedure with regard to exports to the United Kingdom from those countries in the First Schedule, when it is possible and suitable to this Colony similar changes will be made in respect to the procedure in regard to the imports of Hongkong. I beg to move the second reading.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT.—The Attorney-General, Sir, has very carefully explained the meaning of this Bill, but there should be no possible dispute. If I understand his remarks, then any ship arriving here has got to make a complete manifest of every vestige of cargo brought into this port, no matter where it comes from—local cargo or Home cargo—but certificates of origin are only required from the goods shipped from the six countries mentioned in the First Schedule. That is the idea, I take it?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—That is so, Sir.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT.—It is necessary that ample notice should be given; that is the chief thing. Of course, no possible objection can be raised.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—You mentioned something about ample notice.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT.—We shall have to communicate with the people at Home, Sir.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded. Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On clause 5, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg to move, Sir, the addition of the marginal note, "Made of Proof."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

PUBLICATION OF BY-LAWS, ETC.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to authorise the publication of an edition of the regulations, rules and by-laws in force in the Colony on the 31st December, 1914." In doing so he said:—Sir, an edition of the regulations, rules and by-laws in force in this Colony was prepared by Mr. Bowley in 1909 and 1910, and that volume contained regulations in force up to, I think, March 1910. Before that time they were scattered over a great number of annual volumes, and volumes of the *Gazette*. That was the first time an edition had been prepared. That edition, however, has now become out-of-date by the lapse of time, and the inconvenience which existed before the publication of the edition is now felt again. A great number of regulations and rules have been passed since, and it is necessary to refer to a great number of large volumes to ascertain the law in force. It is now proposed to authorise a new edition to contain all the regulations in force in the Colony up to December 31st last year. It is also proposed to make the edition an authoritative edition of the regulations in force, and to provide that any regulations not in that edition shall be deemed to have been repealed, and any differences between that volume and the regulations originally made will be deemed to have the effect of repealing the previous regulations in so far as differences appear. The Bill also provides, Sir, that this new edition, properly authenticated, and with the seal of the Colony impressed on each volume, under your order, shall be evidence of the regulations which may, therefore, be proved by mere production of the copy of this edition instead of being required to be proved by the production of the *Gazette*. I beg to move, Sir, the second reading.

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The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded. On Council resuming, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee with slight amendment, and he moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to provide for certificates of origin in respect of goods, wares and merchandise sought to be imported from certain places, and to provide for the furnishing of import manifests." In doing so he said:—Sir, the object of this Bill is to prevent the importation into the Colony of goods produced or manufactured in enemy territory. Its provisions are based on the Board of Trade regulations which are in force in the United Kingdom in respect of goods imported into the United Kingdom from foreign countries. These regulations arise from the fact that there is no general Customs House organisation here similar to that which is to be found in the United Kingdom. As a result, the Bill has had to be drafted in a somewhat different form from the Board of Trade regulations. Those take the form of empowering and giving authority to the Customs House authorities to refuse to deliver any goods not appearing in the certificate of origin. This Bill, on the other hand, is in the form of a general prohibition against the importation into the Colony of any goods not provided in the certificate. In order to make this effective, it is provided, also, that shipowners must furnish import manifests to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, and it also provides that such import manifests shall be evidence, *prima facie* evidence, that the goods described on them were imported by the ship to which the manifest relates. As the Bill takes the form of prohibition against importation, it was realised that shipowners might find themselves within the penalty clause of the Bill without any fault on their part. Of course, it is the owners of the cargo who have to provide the certificates of origin, shipowners not being in a position to do so, and the Bill accordingly provides that shipowners, who are, in respect of the goods, only carriers, shall not be deemed to import the goods into the Colony unless they allow their discharge from the ship, and power will also be given to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports to allow shipowners to land the goods into approved godowns, where they will be held subject to his directions. That seems to sufficiently safeguard the position of shipowners in this matter. The First Schedule of the Bill gives a list of the places in respect of imports from which certificates of origin will be required: every place in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy. That, Sir, is the same as the list which appears in the Board of Trade regulations in force in the United Kingdom. The form of the certificate appears in the Second Schedule. That form is exactly the same as the form required for imports into the United Kingdom. In the Ordinance, when passed, an Order-in-Council is proposed to be made which will exempt from the influence of the Ordinance certain goods, and it is proposed that the goods to be exempted shall be the same as the goods exempted from the Board of Trade regulations in the United Kingdom. The whole procedure, therefore, in respect to exports to Hongkong, will be the same as the procedure for exports to the United Kingdom, so no confusion can result in consequence. It is hoped, also, that if any changes are made in the procedure with regard to exports to the United Kingdom from those countries in the First Schedule, when it is possible and suitable to this Colony similar changes will be made in respect to the procedure in regard to the imports of Hongkong. I beg to move the second reading.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT.—The Attorney-General, Sir, has very carefully explained the meaning of this Bill, but there should be no possible dispute. If I understand his remarks, then any ship arriving here has got to make a complete manifest of every vestige of cargo brought into this port, no matter where it comes from—local cargo or Home cargo—but certificates of origin are only required from the goods shipped from the six countries mentioned in the First Schedule. That is the idea, I take it?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—That is so, Sir.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT.—It is necessary that ample notice should be given; that is the chief thing. Of course, no possible objection can be raised.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—You mentioned something about ample notice.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT.—We shall have to communicate with the people at Home, Sir.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded. Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On clause 5, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg to move, Sir, the addition of the marginal note, "Made of Proof."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

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[328]

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[64]

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## VISITORS AT HOTELS.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 4th at 11.30—Pressure has increased quickly over Japan and decreased moderately to slightly elsewhere.

The anti-cyclone has continued to move seaward; it is central to the S.E. of Japan this morning and has gained considerably in intensity.

The depression remains stationary, but is now considerably deeper.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Direction: Forecast E. & S.E. winds, light to moderate, with fog or mist.

Hongkong & Neighbourhood: The same as above.

Formosa Channel: The same as above.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamma: The same as above.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as above.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

4th MARCH, 1915, A.M.

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ECONOMIC STRANGULATION  
OF GERMANY.PROPHETIC ADDRESS BY A  
GERMAN.

"AN ECONOMIC WAR WILL THROW US DOWN  
ON OUR KNEES."

A speech delivered on May 11th, 1912, by Herr E. Posschl (a wholesale tradesman of Lubek) at the first meeting of the General Direction of the Deutscher Werkvercein in Berlin (Professors' Union) has recently been translated and published in Bordeaux. Publication of the address at the time it was delivered was not permitted, for obvious reasons, but at this date, when the conjectural state of affairs which formed the lecturer's premisses have actually come to pass, the publication of the address (which has apparently been surreptitiously acquired) is useful as affording a clear and comprehensive view of the situation which a blockade of Germany is producing. Herr Posschl said:—

In the autumn of last year, when the discussions on the Morocco affair were shedding, as it were, lightning-flashes of intense light on the political situation, I, as a German as well as a Hanseatic tradesman, wondered from which direction would come the greatest peril threatening us in case of war: whether from England, because of a war waged essentially against our trade and industry, or from France, because of a political war. Allow me first to tell you that I served as a soldier throughout the campaign of 70-71, from the first day to the last, in the Rhine Corps; it was like the anointment of my youth; but then, with many of my fellow-citizens, we were able to ascertain several saddening facts about our situation towards the other countries.

AN ECONOMIC WAR.  
Well! I have become persuaded that the economical war, cruelly national, which England will wage against us on the sea, much more than a purely political war waged against France on land, will have for Germany the worst consequences and throw us down on our knees.

As I happened to talk on that subject with General Keim, the chairman of our association, he advised me to study the economical questions relating to a state of war, which can no longer be divided from the military ones. It is my purpose, in addressing you now, and I intend to deal with those questions from the more point of view of practical life. But while complying with our chairman's wishes, I have declared to him that this address will in no way be published by the Press, because the weak sides of Germany are examined as well as the others. And this is what I wish also to lay clearly before you.

UNEMPLOYMENT.  
Towards the end of last November, the head of a firm of blast-furnaces on our Baltic coast, came into my office and broached at once the subject of a possible war, which was then everybody's topic of conversation. On my asking him, he answered:—"Out of my workmen and clerks, from 600 to 700 in number, there will be about 200 called into the army. With the 400 to 500 remaining, comprising several technicians, I may keep up half of the business for a month or six weeks at the most. Then, in the case of an English blockade, there would be no longer either ore or coals, and I should have to cease all work. This means that about 1,200 people, women and children included, and 1,600, if we include the wives and children of the men called to arms, will be without means of living.

Here, work cannot help sufficiently, since it can maintain itself only with the most strenuous efforts. The situation is the same for several tens, even hundreds of thousands of factories in the German Empire. Their outlet within the country is momentarily stopped; towards foreign markets by sea, it is stopped altogether. In the same way, the importation of raw products for our industry will also be stopped and cut short. There is nothing like figures to enable us to study accurately that very important economical question. I will ground my conclusions on statistics, mostly from official sources, and, lacking those, on careful calculations.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.  
We have, first, our own industries, those of iron and steel, with 400,000 workmen, besides the colliers, 700,000 in number, of which I may speak with full personal knowledge. They require even now, as raw material, imported from foreign countries, more than 12 million tons of ore from Sweden, Spain, France, the Mediterranean and Southern Russia with Black Sea. The working of the mines of Germany are cannot make up for the loss of these. Our richest ore-mines are in what is called the "Minette" district in Luxembourg and in German Lorraine. Consequently, the situation I described just now about the work of blast-furnaces on the shore applies likewise to the great metal-industry in the Rhine country, Westphalia and Silesia: the raw material is lacking, and therefore the work must be stopped. Now the cutting-off of the exportation of our industrial products, exportation which, in the Rhine and Westphalia metal industry, concerns half the total production, acts exactly in the same way, in the case of an English blockade of the sea.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.  
Then, there comes the great German textile industry (16,000 factories with 900,000 hands, women included, which imports huge amounts of cotton, wool, raw silk, silk-materials and thread, most of them raw materials from over the sea, in order to export them as manufactured produce. The total value of imports and exports is nearly 120 million pounds

sterling a year. Here again there is no possible compensation for the loss of materials.

THE MACHINE INDUSTRY.  
We may now mention the German business of machine-construction, which, with 23,000 factories and 900,000 workmen, gives, of itself, to Germany's exportation 25 millions pounds sterling.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.  
The industry of chemicals, the work on iron, on food and drink, on rubber, leather and paper; on stone and earthenware, on wood and carved products, and many others, give an occupation to crowds of people, each for its own part to hundreds of thousands of workmen, and thus they contribute to a very large extent in making the economical prosperity of the German people. Now, none of the great German industries can exist, except by and through the sea-trade, either for exportation or importation, and in most cases for both.

SEVERAL MILLIONS OF MEN TAKEN FROM  
INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

Altogether, we reach this year in the German Empire the figure of 300,000 (three hundred thousand) factories and industrial firms in full work (in 1912, 180,000 factories) with 6 millions of workmen, a quarter of this number consisting of young men and women.

Then there is the trade, business and building industry, occupying 34 millions of workmen. Agriculture occupies altogether 7½ million hands, out of whom 80 per cent. are women. A great war, into which Germany might be drawn, would call under the colours one million of workmen from our industry, besides two millions of other soldiers of all trades and professions, in town and in the country.

(These figures are far below the truth, since Germany now boasts having more than 4 millions of men in arms.)

THE BLOCKADE: NO MORE BREAD FOR OUR  
WORKMEN.

A blockade of the ports, from the Low Countries to the Baltic Sea, would result in the momentary stoppage of the greatest part of that mighty industry. I am fully convinced that, if a long war with blockade of the sea-shore were to happen, a third of our factory workmen, perhaps even more, would be in want of bread, even if agriculture might for a time employ many workmen from the towns to take the place of country labourers called into the army, even, besides, if the output of some industries is intensified by the needs of the army; there will be still without any employment about one million of workmen belonging to industry (building-industry included) and trade, which is indeed a very important figure.

SEA-TRADE.  
It is as plain as 2 and 2 make 4 that our sea-traffic (1911: 3,000,000 tons net, out of which 80 per cent. of steamers; 1871: 1,000,000 tons net, out of which 8 per cent. steamers) with such an unfavourable situation, strategically speaking, without sufficient cables, without coaling stations or naval bases, scattered throughout the world, will be amongst the first things to disappear. In my own business, a great number of steamers are transporting my iron-ore. Since they fly the German flag and sail through the Baltic Sea, through the North Sea (starting from Narvik in the north of Norway and Luleå in the Swedish Norrbotten) I must always expect them to be captured, especially in the North Sea, by some English rapid cruisers; they will even go and throw themselves into the net. And the situation will be exactly the same for most of the other German steamers which might be unable to take refuge in a neutral port. In case of war, German navigation and sea-trade are dead.

To realize fully the meaning of all this, we must be in mind that in 1911, the German import-trade reached 8.7 milliards, the export-trade 8.1 milliards, merely for the traffic of goods (England in 1911: 21 milliards of marks in all; France in 1911: 11.4 millions of marks); Out of these 18 milliards, 5 cross our land-frontiers, the 13 others cross the seas and are therefore at the mercy of England's maritime power. Never before has sea-power had such an important meaning for the economical life of nations, and the importance of that power does nothing but increase every year, owing to the nature of modern commercial intercourse between nations.

THE COMMANDING GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION  
OF ENGLAND.

We must add to this the geographical situation of England in the world, at the end of the Channel; her situation is quite as good opposite the North Sea, whereas Germany has quite a secondary position in the North Sea and can make up for that deficiency only in the Baltic Sea, which plays an unimportant part in the trade of the world.

AGRICULTURE.  
The questions examined till now, concerning only industry and our commercial navy, are indeed very important in time of war. But agriculture suggests many other questions worth examining.

CEREALS.

The consumption of corn of all kinds rose, in 1910-1911, according to Dade, the General Secretary of the German Board of Agriculture, from the month of February of that year (without including the amount required for sowing) to 29 millions of tons. The importation, that is to say, the difference between the amounts imported and exported, reached nearly 6 millions of tons, i.e., about 16 per cent. (\*) of German consumption. During the last twenty-five years, German agriculture has succeeded in increasing greatly its production: we must acknowledge it and praise the German agrarian policy for it. The production was 18 million tons in 1885-86 and 25½ millions in 1910-11. But,

(\*) From a verification of Dade's figures there results that in 1910-1911 there has been about 20 per cent. of extra importation. We shall take no account of this new fact in our conclusions, because it has happened accidentally and only for one year.

twenty-five years ago, we were indebted to importation only for 6 per cent.; instead of the 10 per cent. of last year.

WE STAND IN A CRITICAL SITUATION.  
The population and the consumption per head have increased, without any corresponding increase of the agricultural production. Now, in case of war, we stand in a critical situation. Suppose the war breaking out in the Spring two or three months before the harvesting season. The whole western side of the empire, as well as the shore of the North Sea are closed to the transport of corn; Austria-Hungary has nothing to spare for exportation; all that remains are the grain coming from Russia or from the north States of the Balkans, or by the indirect, very expensive way, perhaps even closed by England, via Genoa and Trieste in the Mediterranean, or via Genoa and Trieste in the Mediterranean, or via some ports on the Swedish or Danish shores of the Baltic.

ENGLAND MUST BLOCKADE THE PORTS OF  
HOLLAND.

I give up at once the idea of Dutch ports, because England would renounce her own power if she respected their neutrality. A third part of German importation and exportation by sea, is carried on through Dutch and Belgian ports. Suppose now Russia, as the ally of England, forbade the exportation of corn to Germany; this may be in some cases the most powerful means of attack she could direct against us. It goes then without saying that corn would rise to famine-prices; 16 per cent. of the importation being, comparatively, either directly or indirectly for the feeding of cattle, the necessary food to 10 millions of Germans. In the country we cannot keep such an amount of reserves; then

MEAT.  
Cattle-breeding requires huge quantities of foreign fodder, in the shape of bran, residues from oil-mills, flour-mills, breweries, distilleries, and also corn used as fodder. The number of the 19th of March of this year's Tag tells us German agriculture needs one-million of fodder yearly. Fortunately, German agriculture can supply our need of cattle for the butchery, but only on condition that the importation of foreign fodder should take place without hindrance.

POTATOES.  
There is only the great German potato-culture, which may be compensation for us, in the worst of events, and even then a drought, as in 1911, or a continuous damp season may deprive us of this help.

THE BALTIC SEA.

Let us suppose, however, that Russia will preserve towards Germany a neutral attitude, so that trade may be continued either way; even then, it will be our commercial interest and a question of life and death to keep the Baltic Sea clear of foreign hostile ships. The large warships can enter the Baltic Sea only by the Great Belt, as the Little Belt and the Sound are not deep enough for Dreadnoughts. The canal between the North Sea and the Baltic is sufficient, and fortunately its widening is now going on, but it will not be ready before the end of 1914. If the German fleet succeeds in keeping the Baltic Sea clear, all the German Baltic ports and even Hamburg will remain open, and Russia will send us our supplies of corn and fodder.

THE FACILITY OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT.

It is the more important to utilise navigation that we cannot foresee whence would come the necessary railway-carriages. Already in Autumn we are in need of railway-carriages or vans. How could we then transport our huge amount of goods into foreign countries, if the war department takes for a long time all the available carriages for the military transports towards the West?

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PAST.

Only a few days ago, the Press published the news that the closing of the Dardanelles had a very bad influence on our supplies of corn and fodder. The article was as follows:—

"Manheim, April. 19th, 1912. The Blockade of the Dardanelles and the German corn-trade. The direction of the Exchange of the Products of Manheim sent to-day the following request to the Foreign Office: 'By the closing of the Dardanelles, the economical interests of the German trade are very seriously threatened. Our supply in corn and grain is not sufficient, our depending on foreign importation at this moment when prices are rising and when the political situation is doubtful, is a very important matter. We have to fear great injury to all our interests if, through the blockade of the Dardanelles, the supplying of grain in Germany must depend more than ever on the arbitrary will of a few export merchants, and we beg you most earnestly to take the necessary protective steps to stop that national loss.'

Hamburg, April 21st, 1912.—The Union of Corn Merchants of the Hamburg Exchange sent to-day to the Chancellor the following telegram:—"Through the continuous want of cereals and fodder, especially barley, very important economical and commercial interests are injured by the blockade of the Dardanelles. A disastrous situation will arise if the closing is continued for a long time. You are earnestly begged to take steps for the prompt re-opening of the Dardanelles."

Berlin, April 22nd 1912.—Answer from the Secretary of State Von Kiderlen-Waechter to the Hanseatic Union (Hansabund) through which the Manheim telegram was sent to the Foreign Office:—"In answer to your telegram referring to the blockade of the Dardanelles, I inform you that Germany, as a neutral Power, cannot interfere in a war between two other Powers. Yet the German Government will consider it a duty to act as the situation requires, for the protection of German interests."

I think that this little disorder speaks volumes. Yet, it is mere child's play compared to a strict blockade or the so-called extensive blockade of our ports on the Baltic and the North Sea and of the ports of the Netherlands.

TWO BILLIARDS OF FOOD IMPORTS INTO  
GERMANY.

The supplying of necessary food to the German nation in a state of war is of such capital importance that it is our supreme duty to look at that question in the face. In fact, according to statistics, the importation of articles of food and drink may be valued at two milliards a year, everything included, corn, meat, colonial produce, preserves, fruit, wine, tobacco, and so on.

THE QUESTION OF FINANCES.

I have still a few words to say on the financial question. It is a chapter, perhaps the most important of all, which can be examined only if one can give it a long time. I cannot do so to-day. What I want especially to do is to enlighten you on our need of money in case of war. The money necessary to a fully mobilized army of 34 million men and to the fleet has been valued by experts at \$250,000,000 a year. (\*) To that sum we must add the money necessary for the help of workmen without bread in industry, trade and business. In the case of an English blockade, I think that, without counting the men mobilized, we shall not go far wrong in saying that there will be in the Empire from 6 to 8 millions of paupers. This may seem an extraordinary figure, but it will not be far from the truth. If we count 50 pfennigs per head per day, we shall require other enormous sums of money to support our population. Of course, the Empire, the State, the local authorities, the private help organized under the control of the Central Financial Institute of the Imperial Bank must and will do their best to ameliorate the situation. Many of us are thinking about our economical situation in 1870-71, but it has changed completely during the last 42 years. From an agrarian nation, we have become now an industrial and commercial State. In this respect, France has remained behind, not only because of her small numbers of births, but also because of her special agrarian character. Moreover, she has the advantage of us in case of war, through her ports not being blockaded. But there is not the least doubt that she will tax to the utmost the patriotism, the devotion and the intellectual powers of the German people.

GERMANY NEEDS AN ECONOMIC  
GENERAL STAFF.

When I think of that extremely complicated economical situation, I must say that the permanent institution of an Economical General Staff seems to me as needful as that of a military one. This new General Staff ought to be composed of the best representatives of our industry, trade and finance, perhaps under the direction of the Foreign Office. Such an authoritative body might be efficiently useful, and, in case of war, would prevent us from committing economical blunders of all kinds, because of knowledge of those questions, it would have acquired—knowledge which is far from being sufficiently spread among the public.

ECONOMICAL QUESTIONS ARE FULLY AS  
IMPORTANT AS MILITARY QUESTIONS.

As a conclusion, gentlemen, I think you all will agree that those economical questions have such a huge influence on the fate of our people that they rise fully up to the level of military questions. Both are intimately connected and cannot be any longer considered separately in their consequences.

UNEXPECTED CONCLUSIONS.

No sacrifice can be great enough to maintain our economical as well as our military security. Germany can make them if she likes. We must again introduce Scharnhorst's principle of universal military service. It is not fitting that, after the enforcement of the latest parliamentary bill, as many as 70,000 men (a number rising, besides, by 10,000 men yearly) should remain every year free from military service, and that, in case of war, a great number of aged and married men should be called to the front when many unpractised young soldiers may stay at home. We must at any price keep up our independence; it is the cheapest insurance premium which we may pay for ourselves and our economical life. And the German nation is willing to pay everything needful towards that end. We want all our children, for our country's sake, to undergo, either in the army or the fleet, a training which will strengthen both their bodies and their souls.

What a young soldier of our great Frederick, what the small, poor, ruined Prussia of 1808 and 1815 has been able to do, the German Empire, the German nation are ready to do likewise. May some favourable fate give them the right men in the right places.

In other words, let every man, every pfennig be offered up to the German army and to the German fleet for the maintenance of our economical and political situation. Then, all our neighbours will keep quiet and we shall no longer read in the *France militaire*—I hardly dare to repeat the words—that the Germans are bluffers.

(\*) These figures are far below the truth. According to German newspapers the war expenses are now more than 240,000,000 a month.

Another of the innumerable stories of the brutality of the German as a coloniser is told in a letter from a young officer who has lately been doing good work in the Bismarck Archipelago. The letter, which appeared in the *London Daily Telegraph* of January 27th, tells how a German doctor, magistrate, and three others, suspecting (quite falsely) a local English Wesleyan missionary of "giving information" brutally thrashed him in the presence of his wife and the mission staff. The writer of the letter describes his efforts to capture this particular little group of apostles of "Kultur," and a note appended to the letter gives the good news that they have since been caught and "publicly thrashed." A good many of these bullying ruffians have by this time learned what a long arm England has.

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For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to:  
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TO  
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Hongkong, 22nd February, 1915. [363]

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| STEAMER    | FROM     | EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT | WILL LEAVE FOR | ON OR ABOUT         |
|------------|----------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| TJILATJAP  | JAPAN    | First half of Mar.   | JAPAN          | First half of Mar.  |
| TJIMANOEK  | SHANGHAI | First half of Mar.   | JAVA           | First half of Mar.  |
| TJIKINI    | JAVA     | First half of Mar.   | SHANGHAI       | First half of Mar.  |
| TJILIWONG  | JAPAN    | First half of Mar.   | JAVA           | Second half of Mar. |
| TJITABOEM  | JAVA     | Second half of Mar.  | SHANGHAI       | Second half of Mar. |
| TJIPANAS   | JAVA     | Second half of Mar.  | JAPAN          | Second half of Mar. |
| TJIBODAS   | JAVA     | Second half of Apr.  | JAPAN          | Second half of Apr. |
| TJIKEMRANG | JAVA     | Second half of Apr.  | SHANGHAI       | Second half of Apr. |

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.  
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CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.  
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914. [133]



## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,017, T. Odor, 3rd March—Bangkok 27th February, Rice and Mill—Thorsen & Co.  
 BOHEOS, Norwegian str., 859, T. A. Johnson, 4th March—Bangkok 23rd February, Rice—Order.  
 DEVAWONGSE, British str., 1,047, C. W. Shaver, 4th March—Saigon 27th February, General—Order.  
 KWANGTAU, Chinese str., Stewart, 3rd March—Shanghai 28th February, General—Chinese.  
 LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,220, Benson, 3rd March—Shanghai 28th February, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 SICHUEN, British str., 1,135, Barkus, 4th March—Chefoo 4th February, Beans and General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 TIANJIN, Dutch str., 5,500, A. W. La Rooy, 3rd March—Amoy 2nd March, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

## DEPARTURES.

MARCH 4th.  
 KWANGTAU—Chinese str., for Canton.  
 LIANGCHOW—British str., for Canton.  
 HAIKUN, British str., for Swatow.  
 LOKSANG, British str., for Hoihow.  
 NISSHI MARU, Japanese str., for Canton.  
 STANDARD, British str., for Swatow.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Devaungse* reports Strong N.E. monsoon to port.  
 The British str. *Liangchow* reports: Fine but hazy weather and northerly current.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Tjmanock*, from Amoy, Mr. M. Verdelie.  
 Per *Liangchow*, from Shanghai, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Gear, Mr. Ramsay and Mr. P. Manners.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Shidunba Maru*, for Seattle, etc., M. J. Firm, Mr. A. B. Carey, Mr. Bell and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, Miss M. Murray-Prior, Mr. K. Sakai, Mr. A. C. Lott.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *Sangai* left Calcutta on the 3rd March, and may be expected here on or about the 25th March.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Siberia* left Yokohama on the 25th February for Hongkong via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the M.M. str. *Chili*, scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 6th March.

## MERCHANT SHIP.

The Oriental African Line str. *Salamis* left Kolsichang on the 2nd March, and may be expected to arrive here on the 17th March, p.m.

The str. *Itola* left Calcutta on the 20th February, and may be expected here on or about the 11th March.

The O.N. str. *Minnesota*, from Seattle, arrived at Yokohama on the 22nd February. She will leave Yokohama via usual Japan ports and Manila on the 24th for Hongkong, where she is expected on or about 12th March.

The Barber Line str. *St. Robert* left New York for Hongkong via Suez Canal on the 2nd January and is due to arrive here about the beginning of March; and the Barber Line str. *Bolton Castle* for Hongkong via Panama Canal left New York on the 29th January and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## THE "INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL

## THE Steamship

"INDRAKUALA"  
 Will be despatched as above on 9th March.  
 For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to—  
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
 Agents.  
 Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 9.  
 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1915. [320]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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## THE Steamship

## "SARDINIA"

## Capt. J. T. Jeffery, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY on FRIDAY, the 12th March, 1915, at 11 a.m. taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s a.s. "MIRAL" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

## Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the a.s. "ABANIA" due in London on the 23rd April, 1915.

## Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

## For further particulars, apply to

## E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1915. [1]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "K", nearest Hongkong "H", midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M", and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "L.W." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS

## 1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.

## 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

## 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

## 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

| DESTINATION                                      | VESSEL'S NAME  | FLAG & REG | BERTH | CAPTAIN          | FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO          | TO BE DESPATCHED            |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.                  | SARDINIA       | Brit. str. | 1     | J. T. Jeffery    | P. & O. S. N. Co.             | On 12th inst. at Noon.      |
| LONDON & SINGAPORE via PANAMA, COLOMBO, & LONDON | NAMUR          | Brit. str. | 1     | A. Collier       | P. & O. S. N. Co.             | On 15th inst. at 10 a.m.    |
| MARSEILLES via PORTS                             | CARNARVONSHIRE | Brit. str. | 1     | Perrin de Bussac | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 15th inst. at 1 p.m.     |
| MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL                   | CHILI          | Brit. str. | 1     | S. Wada          | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 11th inst. at Noon.      |
| VICTORIA, B.O. & TACOMA via MANILA & JAPAN       | MIMAMA MARU    | Brit. str. | 1     | N. Kobayashi     | THE HANK LINE, LIMITED        | On 20th inst.               |
| VICTORIA, B.O. & SUEZ via SHANGHAI & JAPAN       | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | N. Kobayashi     | OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA           | On 9th inst. at 3 p.m.      |
| NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL                        | INDIA MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | A. W. Nelson     | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 23rd inst. at Noon.      |
| SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN               | INDIA MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | A. W. Nelson     | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 9th inst.                |
| SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN               | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | A. W. Nelson     | DODWELL & Co., Ltd.           | On 17th inst. at 1 p.m.     |
| SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN                 | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | A. W. Nelson     | PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.         | On 23rd inst. at Noon.      |
| MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS via JAPAN        | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | A. W. Nelson     | PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.         | On 30th inst. at Noon.      |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS                                 | ANTO MARU      | Brit. str. | 1     | A. G. Stevens    | TOYO KISEN KAISHA             | On 27th inst. at 10.30 a.m. |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA                      | ANTO MARU      | Brit. str. | 1     | A. G. Stevens    | TOYO KISEN KAISHA             | On 12th inst. at 11 a.m.    |
| JAPAN                                            | ST. ALBANS     | Brit. str. | 1     | E. S. Balkis     | GREEN LINE, LIMITED           | On 16th inst. at 4 p.m.     |
| YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI                            | TANGO MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | Boydell          | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 15th inst. at 10 a.m.    |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                        | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | Yagi             | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 9th inst.                |
| MOJI & KOBE                                      | KUANG MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | Okamoto          | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 16th inst. at D'light.   |
| ATIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI                          | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. D. Walsh      | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 16th inst. at D'light.   |
| SHANGHAI                                         | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | Schenk           | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 16th inst. at D'light.   |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                        | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | E. J. Poltinger  | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 7th inst. at D'light.    |
| SHANGHAI                                         | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. Hanson        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 8th inst.                |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                        | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. Hanson        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 10th inst. at D'light.   |
| SHANGHAI                                         | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. Hanson        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 10th inst. at 10 a.m.    |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                        | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. Hanson        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 10th inst.               |
| SHANGHAI                                         | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. Hanson        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 12th inst. at D'light.   |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                        | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. Hanson        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 12th inst.               |
| SHANGHAI                                         | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. Hanson        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 16th inst.               |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                        | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. Hanson        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 16th inst.               |
| SHANGHAI                                         | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. Hanson        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 16th inst.               |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                        | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. Hanson        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 16th inst.               |
| SHANGHAI                                         | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. Hanson        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 16th inst.               |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                        | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. Hanson        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 16th inst.               |
| SHANGHAI                                         | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. Hanson        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 16th inst.               |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                        | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. Hanson        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 16th inst.               |
| SHANGHAI                                         | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. Hanson        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 16th inst.               |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                        | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. Hanson        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 16th inst.               |
| SHANGHAI                                         | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. Hanson        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 16th inst.               |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                        | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. Hanson        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 16th inst.               |
| SHANGHAI                                         | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. Hanson        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 16th inst.               |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                        | CHILY MARU     | Brit. str. | 1     | W. Hanson        | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE           | On 16th inst.               |
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